

# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII, No. 30

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Dec. 13th, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

## United Church

Empress—  
Sunday School, 2:00 p.m.  
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.  
Rev. A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor

## Poultry Items

In our last weekly letter we discussed winter egg production. In a general way, but there are a number of points which have not been elaborated. Consequently, your editor for this week has made a stew of odds and ends poultry items.

The all-mash system of feeding mentioned in last week's letter is a comparatively new development which has not been accepted by poultry producers though it has advantages which seem to justify its more general use. One disadvantage of the old mash and scratch system is the difficulty of keeping the ration properly balanced. At this station, the original ration was designed to balance when mash and scratch were fed in equal amounts, but it was found that usually they were fed in proportions closer to 6 of scratch and 4 of mash which left the ration out of balance. In the all-mash system the balance of the ration can be completely controlled, as all the feed is included in the mash which is self fed to the birds.

The mash used in this system of feeding is quite different from that used in the mash scratch system. In the latter method all the protein supplement required to balance the total ration is placed in the mash and consequently the percentage protein supplement in mash is quite high. In the all-mash system, the percentage protein supplement in the mash is considerably lower though the total amount of protein supplement in the ration is approximately the same.

The old theory that the birds must have scratch grain in the litter in order to induce them to take exercise has been exploded long ago and at this station scratch has not been fed in the litter for a number of years. Here the scratch is fed by troughs morning and night and by so doing the feed is kept clean and does not become contaminated as it does when fed in the litter.

Claims have been made that well cured alfalfa is a satisfactory source of vitamins for birds.

## Hospital Notes

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Leach, on Friday, December 7, a daughter. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swenson, of Bindloss, on Dec. 8, a daughter.

Mrs. Neal McNeill who has been seriously ill, is progressing favorably.

Miss Della Bone, of Eyre, has been discharged from the hospital, just recently, much improved in health.

Mr. Wm. Joslyn, of Jenner, is receiving treatment at the hospital for an infected hand.

Mr. A. McKinnon, of Buffalo, has been admitted to the hospital for a few days.

## Coal Production

The total coal production of Alberta mine to the end of October was 3,839,562 tons, compared with 3,533,845 tons for the same period of 1933.

and while this may be true if the alfalfa is cured under perfect conditions it is not true in an average year. We have found that under normal conditions alfalfa hay or leaves cannot be treated to supply sufficient vitamins to keep the birds functioning properly and in good health. This does not mean that cured alfalfa should be excluded from the ration as alfalfa leaves, properly cured, do supply essential constituents, but no liver oil must be added to the ration to supply vitamins when birds are confined to houses as during the winter. Bleached or poor quality alfalfa is of very little value and should not be used.

Birds in heavy production require liberal quantities of fresh clean water in the winter as well as during the hot summer weather. Water which has been slightly warmed is preferred, and to prevent it from freezing too rapidly in cold weather an insulated container should be used. In cold houses it may be necessary to change the water several times daily, but birds should never be permitted to creep in to get water. This may be all right for horses and cattle, but not for birds who have to produce eggs in profitable quantities.

## Bindloss Notes

Dec. 12, 1934  
Mr. Herb Gallup and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gallup, are in Medicine Hat for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Kidd, and son, of Ceres, spent Sunday with Mrs. Kidd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes.

The Bindloss Social Credit study group, met on Monday evening, December 10, in the parlors of the Balmoral hotel, with Mr. Fjeldberg in the chair. About fourteen members were present, and it was decided to have a speaker from Calgary early in the New Year. The next meeting will be held in Bindloss, on January 7th.

## To Establish Forest Station

Edmonton, Alta.—A new Dominion forestry experimental station is to be opened in the Kananaskis district, in southwestern Alberta.

An announcement that 40,000 acres will be transferred by the province to the Federal Government Forestry Department was made by Premier B. G. Reid. Under the agreement, which covers a long term lease, the Dominion is to have the property so long as it is used for forestry experimental purposes.

About 25 miles of main road way will be built through the reserve, in addition to branch roads and permanent buildings created. The extensive work means there will be an opportunity to utilize a large number of single unemployed men on the various projects.

Work has already been begun by the forestry branch in building a road from the new Banff highway near Kananaskis Falls to the forestry station area. This is the first time such a forestry station has been opened in this province. There are similar stations in New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and an agreement was made recently for one in Quebec. There will also be one in British Columbia.—Christian Sci. Monitor.

## Five-Day Week Success

In future a five-day working week will be enjoyed by 5800 factory workers for Messrs. Boots, chemists, at Nottingham, England. They announced that their experiment for shorter hours has been an unqualified success.

## Ottawa To Help Reclaim Dry Areas

"Federal co-operation with the three prairie provinces in a carefully planned effort to keep western drought lands from becoming a desert is certain," says Premier Bracken, who has been on an eastern trip, also to Ottawa and Washington.

Premier Bennett has offered almost co-operation of technical men and services of the different branches of the Dominion government in dealing with the drought problem.

Premier Bracken said, "A conference of the three prairie provinces is furthering their joint determination to save the burned-out lands of the west for future cultivation, probably will be held in Regina before the end of the year."

## Says "Great Boom" Coming

North America, says B. C. Forbes, one of the best known financial writers, "is now swinging into by far the greatest peace-time spending jamboree in its history. He pictures a gigantic revival that will deal in billions. It will dwarf all previous expansion and will last for the next five or six years."

After that time or possibly during it, the capital system will undergo fundamental changes within itself. It will introduce essential measures of government and business re-orientation which will amount to "state-ism."

This will be the new era of a modified capitalism, and will be the harnessing of distributive forces to keep pace with abundance in scientific and technological production. The foregoing is the considered inference taken from the amazing prophecies of careful men who know major trends—taken from a special New York despatch in Vancouver Sun.

## 1934 Motor Licenses

There were 87,716 automobile and truck licenses sold in Alberta in 1934, according to figures compiled as at November 30. This total is \$753 higher than the 84,963 licenses sold in 1933 up to November 30. Of the 1934 total, 72,538 licenses were for pleasure cars and 15,178 for trucks. Last year there were 70,919 pleasure car plates and 11,044 for trucks.

Now Hamilton has returned from the P. & K. ranch at Medicine Hat.

## Curriers Are Busy

The local Curling Club commenced its activities the first of the week. Four rinks tried conclusion on Monday night. Ten rinks are now formed. The weather at present, is ideal for the game and some keen contests should take place.

## Family Settlement

A total of 594 families from the relief lists of the cities of the province have been placed on the land to date by the joint land settlement committee representing the provincial and federal governments and the two railways. Of this number, some 228 were placed this year, and a number of applications from other families are at present under consideration.

In the movement of settlers from the drought areas, a total of 801 families have been moved to new locations by the provincial government this year. Of these 307 were moved in the spring and the balance since last August. These families were settled in various parts of central and northern Alberta. The movement involved 541 cars of effects, and some 3,900 horses and 5,000 head of cattle, moved under the joint free freight arrangement.

In addition to this movement, 24 families from Saskatoon were assisted by the provincial government in getting new locations in Alberta.

## K. A. Pollock re-Nominated at Convention Medicine Hat

K. A. Pollock, of Hilda, was re-nominated as Liberal candidate for the Empress constituency at a convention meeting held in Medicine Hat on December 7. There were three other names placed before the delegates: Messrs. Mantz, Bell and Stapleton.

The Canadian Pacific announce that trains, No. 1 and 2, are now equipped with Standard sleeper and Buffet car, in addition to the regular Tourist sleeper and day coaches.

## St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, Dec. 16:  
Ainslie, 11:00 a.m., Holy Communion.  
Acadia Valley, 2 p.m., evensong and sermon.  
Cavendish, 4:30 p.m., evensong and sermon.  
Empress, 7:30 p.m., evensong and sermon.  
Rev. J. S. Parke, Vicar-in-charge

## R. M. of Mantario No. 262

Minutes of meeting, Dec. 8 1934. At Municipal Office, 10 a.m., present: Revere Dahl, Gus Klueh, Montgomery, Francis, Edwards and Hawtin.  
Minutes of previous meeting and of committee meeting were read and confirmed on motion of Gus Montgomery and Francis.

Monthly statement ordered accepted and filed on motion of Gus Edwards.

Dahl—That the Secretary be instructed to notify A. Starling that the relief rider was passed for 2 tons of coal, and that the rider of the Council was attempting to cut down his pension to have him deported, and only be regarded as a willfully malicious invention of someone's imagination. The pension now being paid is entirely due to the action of the Council in the first place, and of the influence of the late H. S. Winstley, formerly M.L.A. of this constituency, and the Council have always used all the influence they had to have it maintained.

Accounts examined by Finance committee:  
Postage and Stationery—Ainslie, Nov. 9, 90, ditto, 708; Secretary-treasurer, postage, 20; 10; telegraph, 65; Collector's mileage, 42, 85, 0, 1, 40; Ser. Treas., relief indemnity, 3, 90.

Hospitalization—Ainslie, 32, 80; Estlin, 25, 00; Empress Hospital, 82, 00.

Legal—Association, opinion, 2, 00; Hopper control, L. C. Walker and G. A. Atkinson, 6, 00; Office fuel, Empress Lumber Yards, 3, 75.  
(cont. on back page)

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## Samuel Insull Is Acquitted By Jury At End Of Long Trial

Chicago. — Samuel Insull Sunday enjoyed his happiest hours since 1929 stock market collapse undermined his \$2,000,000 power empire.

A federal court jury believed his assertion: "Gentlemen, the worst that may be said was that I erred in judgment, not in honesty," and Saturday acquitted him, his son and 15 other former lords of La Salle street of a charge of mail fraud, \$100,000,000 in magnitude.

Congratulations by telephone and telegram poured all day into his small hotel apartment where he rested with his wife and Samuel Jr. Visitors by the score trooped to his quarters and the 75-year-old host greeted them all personally, still exultantly happy over his complete victory in the first prosecution of charges growing out of the collapse of his utilities combine. "This is the happiest day of my life," he exclaimed.

The jury's surprisingly short two-hour and two-minute deliberations ended a complicated financial case embracing almost 2,000,000 words of testimony had caught court attaches, counsel, and most of the defendants themselves by surprise. But not Insull.

"I'll give them two hours," he had said shortly before the jury left the court room at 2:21 p.m. Saturday.

But even in his moment of triumph, Insull could think of the days ahead: "I took upon the verdict as the start of my vindication. There are other cases pending, you know."

And as he took his case the spotlight of prosecution in the Insull debacle veered toward his youngest brother, Martin, who was extradited from Ontario to face state charges of embezzlement of \$34,000. The prosecution was silent, but it previously announced no matter what the outcome of the mail fraud trial might be, the state charges would be pressed. Samuel also has a similar charge before him and is scheduled for arraignment Jan. 7 for the alleged embezzlement of \$66,000 worth of stock in his main holding company, Midwest Utilities Company, to put up as collateral for Martin's personal loan.

### Increase In Imports

Ottawa.—An increase of \$1,138,600, or eight per cent, was shown in imports from British Empire countries in October when they amounted in value to \$13,130,000 as compared with \$12,094,000 in the same month last year, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$10,719,000, against \$10,410,000 in October, 1933.

## Measure Of Self-Rule For India Appears To Be Coming Soon

London.—By a vote of 224 to 62 the House of Commons passed Premier Ramsay MacDonald's motion, taking away all private members' time during the new session of parliament for discussion of the report of the select committee on India and the subsequent government bill embodying its recommendations.

Prime Minister MacDonald said the India bill would contain 300 clauses and would undoubtedly take up the bulk of the government time. Debate on the report itself will be held before Christmas and second reading of the India bill, beginning committee stage, between Christmas and Easter. From Easter to the end of July the bulk of the house's time would be occupied with the bill.

An all-India federation comprised of self-governing units was advocated in the long-awaited report of the select parliamentary committee on Indian reform.

The report urges this system be substituted for the present centralized government. Eleven provinces of British India, two of which new would be linked in the federal system with the native Indian states, which would enter the federation by voluntary act of their rulers.

"These recommendations in the main follow the proposals laid down in the government white paper of last year for reform of Indian government in the direction of granting

### Germany's Planes Swifter

So France Wants Huge Sum To Build Better Machines

Paris.—Minister of Air Victor Doinin told France that Germany's planes "are swifter and more modern and about 3,500,000,000 francs (about \$250,000,000) to make the French air force superior.

"Since Göring (Herman Wilhelm Goetting, Adolf Hitler's minister of air) came to power, Germany has a military air fleet available and proclaims it," Doinin told the chamber air committee.

"This air force is to be feared because it is composed of modern pursuit and bombing planes," he said.

Protesting against "panic fomenters" who pretend Germany has thousands of military planes, the air minister estimated that the Reich will have 1,000 to 1,100 planes at the "beginning of 1935."

France has more machines, he admitted, but the French models "are less swift and less modern."

### New Relief Policy

Ontario Minister Of Welfare Would Place Single Men In Private Homes

Toronto.—Hon. David A. Croil, Ontario minister of welfare and municipalities, announced a new relief policy affecting single men. Under this plan municipalities will be encouraged to place single unemployed in private homes.

"Homes, not hostels, that is what we are aiming at," said the minister in announcing a plan whereby municipal authorities may pay for lodgings in private homes at a rate not exceeding \$10 a month and supply food by voucher at the prevailing rate. If such a policy is adopted locally the province will pay its share of the cost, the minister said.

"That is our idea of the first step towards re-establishment of the individual. Let him get away from the horrid atmosphere of the hostel and return to a normal domestic existence," Mr. Croil stated.

### Dutch Aviators Return

Amsterdam.—K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll, Dutch aviators who won the recent handicap air race from London to Melbourne, landed their transport plane here recently to the cheers of 50,000 persons.

### Wins Feature Event

Toronto.—Giving perfect performance, Leif Ericson, captain of the French army team, riding Henry VI, won the feature event of the Royal Winter Fair horse show, the McColl-Pontreuil military jumping stage, valued at \$500.

## Self-Rule With Safeguards, In Other Words Still Reserving Control Over Vital Questions of Defence, External Relations, and the Like, to the Viceroy and Through Him the British Government, While Extending Internal Self-Government to the New Legislatures.

self-rule "with safeguards," in other words still reserving control over vital questions of defence, external relations, and the like, to the viceroy and through him the British government, while extending internal self-government to the new legislatures.

A chorus of disapproval from India came with publication of the report, which showed the committee had tightened up the safeguards contemplated in the white paper's proposals, formulated by the National Government, for the next step towards self-rule in the Indian empire. But this was to be expected. So was the simultaneous declaration from the Labor party that the report would be given the means to obtain Dominion status by her own progress instead of relying on future acts of parliament.

More interesting was the attitude the Conservative party here would take when it deliberates the report at a national convention next month. A warm parliamentary battle was clearly foreshadowed in comments of politicians and newspapers. Violent hostility was expressed in the two opposite quarters by "die-hard" Tories and by radical sympathizers who

favor self-rule for India. Between the two groups was a large volume of moderate opinion which took a hopeful view.

### Ally Of France

Rumor Of Franco-Russian Understanding For Military Purposes

Paris.—The French parliament was informed that Russia has offered her army to France in case of conflict with Germany. Shortly after the announcement of Archibald, government officials cast doubt on the supposed Franco-Russian understanding for military operations in the event of war with Germany.

Relations with Russia steadily have grown closer, it was said, but it was added that "there are no military agreements."

Government officials termed Archibald's description of Soviet Russia's "offer" of its army as "vague."

It was said that "it would take 10 years before the pre-war Franco-Russian relations" could be re-established.

Col. Jean Fabry, former minister of war, asserted that France's knowledge of German readjustment, the details of German troops, and information regarding the secret manufacture of arms and aeroplanes in Germany came from Russia.

He said the one-year service period must be increased unless re-enlistment brought enough trained men to form the framework of a wartime army.

"War material," declared Colonel Fabry, must be sold with money, but there must be men. France must love its army and it wants a strong army. The army must be the beloved child of the nation."

### Self Rule For India

Federal System Is Advocated By Select Committee

London.—An all-India federal system comprised of self-governing units was advocated in the long-awaited report of the select parliamentary committee on Indian reform.

The report urges this system be substituted for the present centralized government. Eleven provinces of British India, two of them new would be linked in the federal system with the native Indian states, which would enter the federation by voluntary act of their rulers.

These recommendations in the main follow the proposals laid down in the government white paper of last year for reform of Indian government in the direction of granting self-rule "with safeguards," in other words still reserving control over vital questions of defence, external relations, and the like, to the viceroy and through him the British government, while extending internal self-government to the new legislatures.

### Want Lower Interest Rates

Alberta Association Of Municipal Districts Pass Resolution

Calgary.—Paul L. Parrish, of Pallik, was re-elected president of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts in convention here. Harry W. Bright, of MacLeod, was elected vice-president.

Resolutions were adopted urging the Alberta government to act in securing lower rates of interest on loans to be used for refunding purposes; that the entire responsibility for indigent relief be assumed by the Dominion government; and that direct relief become solely a function of government.

### LOS ANGELES MUSIC TEACHER HELD BY NAZIS

Above is a picture of Miss Isobel Steele, pretty young music teacher of Los Angeles, whose long imprisonment in Germany was alleged to be the subject of a diplomatic protest by the United States government.



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### FARM CLUBS SECRETARY

Here is a photograph of A. E. McLaurin, who, as General Secretary of the Canadian Boys' and Girls Farm Clubs, is largely responsible for the successful results obtained in this junior club work throughout the Dominion. Thirty-two club teams, representing all of the Provinces of the Dominion, competed in several livestock and field crop judging contests at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.



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### Urges Building Program

Could Be Handled As Government Policy Says Stevens

Ottawa.—With the declaration that the federal government would be justified in carrying out a building program "could wisely and economically spend over a billion dollars in housing and commercial construction works," Hon. H. Stevens, former minister of trade and commerce, went on record as favoring a great building program for the Dominion.

Characterizing the government's \$40,000,000 building program as "a mere drop in the bucket," Mr. Stevens advocated calling a conference of bankers, loan and mortgage companies and insurance companies, with a view to evolving a plan for financing his huge construction proposal.

"If they fail to act promptly," he added, "then in my opinion the government of Canada ought to take the matter in hand as a government project."

The former minister and chairman of the mass buying committee was guest speaker at a banquet of the Ottawa junior board of trade.

### Labor Man Elected

John Queen, M.L.A., Is New Mayor Of Winnipeg

Winnipeg.—John Queen, M.L.A., Labor, was elected mayor of Winnipeg.

The veteran Labor leader, who gained wide prominence in the 1919 general strike here, headed out Alexander J. A. McKerscher, 72-year-old retired merchant, in one of the closest races for the mayor's chair since won by Colonel Lewis-Claib, R., Webb, mayor of Winnipeg eight times.

The final unrevoked vote was 26,335, McKerscher, 26,313; Queen, 26,302.

Fewer voters went to the polls than in last year's municipal elections. The total vote was approximately 53,000, compared with 56,000 a year ago. The total possible vote was 103,000. Counting of absentee and school board ballots is underway.

## Western Wheat Growers Gain Millions Through Stabilization Of Market

### Increase French Army

Longer Period Of Conscription Military Service Is Suggested

Paris.—A longer period of compulsory military service for French citizens to increase the size of the French army as an answer to the new German "challenge" was disclosed to be imminent in government circles.

Earlier, the finance committee of the chamber of deputies had given the government virtually free rein for military expenditures by approving "all expenditures judged necessary by the government for defence of the country."

Predictions of an increase in the terms of service of conscripts arose out of Premier Pierre Plaudin's failure to assure a chamber of deputies delegation that the service period would remain at 12 months. "This was taken by the Radical Socialists as confirmation of reports that the conscription term would be lengthened in accordance with the general staff's wishes."

### Dairy Council Backs Plan

Would Have All Butter Holders Declare Their Stocks

Toronto.—The National Dairy Council meeting here endorsed a plan designed to improve the Canadian butter situation by calling on all butter holders to declare their stocks. Approval of 50 per cent of the holders was necessary to put the scheme in effect.

The plan will be directed by a board of five members to serve without salary until May 1935. The board will be authorized to grant right of export of butter through the holders' agencies.

Robert Barber, Yorkton, Sask., told the council the western butter producer saw no reason why he should be "pauperized" to help Ontario and Quebec cheesemakers.

### North Dakota Conference Says Emergency Still Exists

Fargo, N.D.—The grasshopper problem was characterized as a national rather than a state problem by state entomologists attending the closing session of the second annual hopper conference here.

Experts from several northwest states and Canadian provinces adopted resolutions recommending an annual survey of the grasshopper by the federal government in co-operation with the various states and an adequate appropriation to the bureau of entomology for the purpose.

In their resolutions the group went on record as of the opinion that a grasshopper epidemic still exists. Although various speakers said the pest danger had been reduced by poison campaigns and the use of DDT, they agreed that the "grasshopper outbreak for 1935 is most serious in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan."

### Refuses Wage Settlement

Montreal.—The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway employees, an "All-Canadian" union claiming no American Federation of Labor affiliation, and representing an estimated membership of 12,000, has refused the wage settlement of Canadian railroads, and is fighting for the complete removal of the existing 10 per cent pay cut, it was learned.

"We will sign our own agreements and under our terms," G. McGuire, one of the general chairman of the Canadian body, declared here.

### Negotiate Trade Treaties

Ottawa.—Trade treaty making has figured largely in external affairs in the past few weeks and it is anticipated there will be announced shortly a complete treaty with Germany, a supplementary treaty with France adding to the mutual concessions regulated by Premier R. B. Bennett on his recent journey abroad, and possibly a treaty with Italy.

### Great Britain Plans To Set Up Inquiry Into Traffic In Arms

London.—The British government intends to set up an inquiry into the subject of traffic in arms, it was learned authoritatively but unofficially.

The exact form the inquiry will take has not yet been determined, but it is not proposed any ministers shall be members of the tribunal. Sir John Simon, foreign secretary, indicated to the House of Commons that the inquiry into the subject of arms along certain lines would be regarded favorably. He did not, however, say the investigation had been decided upon.

Sir John told the house the government would oppose any "fishing inquiry" dealing with rumors concerning control of the arms trade.

The foreign secretary outlined the points which the hearing should cover, giving the impression he would favor such an investigation.

Sir John insisted Britain still is strongly in favor of arms control, and that the present rumors of the arms traffic investigation of 1925 which he said, "remains ratified" as far as Britain is concerned.

W. N. U. 1974



# Says Production On Farms Should Be Governed By The Requirements Of The Market

Consumer research and adaptation of its findings to production were advocated as the solution of agricultural problems by Dr. Horace Barton, deputy minister of agriculture, in an address. He was speaking at a dinner of the eastern Ontario branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

"Consumption has been taken too much for granted in the past," the government said. "It should be examined thoroughly in all phases. Canadian farmers should find out what appeals to Canadians and direct production accordingly. They had been looking too much to the export market."

Service to the consumer should be the object of all production, Dr. Barton believed. "This solution has been in opposition to three previous advanced solutions for glutted markets of alternative production, control of production and elimination of production or process."

Cost of marketing was relatively higher than production cost, he declared. There were too elaborate facilities in a very complicated marketing machinery, though necessary to transfer products from 750,000 farmers to 10,000,000 people. Although there had been a tendency to centralize marketing, the farmer was having less and less to do with it. "The farmer does not understand the system, but he must realize to live and he had no alternative but to accept the price offered."

Marketing was a "central state" and the only approach to the problem was through a research-minded material of the problem should be investigated, examined and analyzed. Great Britain was determined to bring her farmers back to prosperity and to carry out the provisions of the Marketing Act, said Dr. D. Barrow, former minister of agriculture in British Columbia. He recently returned from a visit to the British Isles. Already improvement was to be seen among the farmers.

## Has Lost Three Fortunes

American Woman Now Sells Matches On London Streets

She sells matches now at a London pitch and has done so for eleven years. Miss Katherine Lucie Foote has spent three fortunes and will not go back to America.

Miss Foote is one of the few London street characters with a true American accent. Her father was a colonel and her mother a society beauty from Washington. On her 20th birthday she was on the stage, with a brilliant future in promise. She worked up from a chorus girl to a three-show-a-day circuit to London stardom. Marie Temple, Ethelberta Torris and Seymour Hicks knew her, and she was with George Zuccarini for three years. She was playing as star of the Gaiety the day before embarking on a 20 weeks' tour of Australia.

Then came the first of her misfortunes, to an Australian. He died and left her \$100,000, married the nephew of the then lord mayor of London, and he died too. She had a second fortune. Her third husband was Jean Maas, a wholesale tobacco merchant, who died and left her a third fortune.

Then, after many losses at Monte Carlo gaming tables the end came. She was too old for any other work, and selling matches gives her sufficient to live on.

## An Unusual Banquet

Guests In Paris Aided Chief Secrets Of His Recipes

Percepigne said was one of the many exotic dishes served to members of the National Acclimatization Society at their annual banquet in Paris. Other dishes were served in the popular carried in a silver dish. Hambo shoots from China prepared with black mushrooms; buffalo and ostrich steaks; green peas in the Quines coat, and candied fruits from Tahiti. Several women guests had to persuade the chef to tell them the secrets of his recipes afterwards.

Generous Housewife — "And how would you like a nice dinner?" Worry Tramp — "That all depend, lady — is it lamb, pork or veal?"

A U.S. warship bought 15,000 pounds of beef at a Florida drug store. The captain happened in to get a bottle of mulligan.

More than 467,000 tons of water pass over Niagara Falls every minute.

W. N. O. 1974

## Practice Should Be Stopped

Children With Fantastic Names Are

To Be Pitied. A Cleburne (Tex.) dandy named Ford has named his latest son V-8 which puts him one, or maybe two, up on Philip Washer and his Missus of Niagara Falls, N.Y., who seven years ago named their offspring Lindbergh Airplane. This practice of shipping warped Christian handles on helpless babies is widespread, and seems to be growing no less at the rate of at least a name a day. In Harrison, N.Y., Paquette Tantorelli did his best to perpetuate the memory of the nation-wide low state of affairs by calling his son Depression Jacobson. In England, they report a lot of girls make no objection to being named Philadelphia. Other odd names draw cheerful smiles from the owners, some of them being Friskie Foote, Lucky Star, Pussy Cat, White and Gentle Lamb and—honest to goodness—Jolly Death. These are, of course, names anyone would smile at, and the owners only accept a general habit when their names are made. It must be that the smiles were given in a social settlement house in Cleveland where they found Marietta Pickle, Rita Bird, Eric Canal Johnson and Pictorial Beauty.

This photograph was taken when a scheme was inaugurated for the supply of milk to school children in London, England, at one cent a bottle. In the picture is Right Hon. Walter Elliott, British Minister of Agriculture, enjoying one of the bottles of milk with some of the children.

## Twenty-Six Million Eggs

Most Profit Of Food Fishes Is The Ling

The ling, the most profitable of food fishes, lays over 28,000,000 eggs during the spawning period while the herring only averages 36,000. The turbot is the second most prolific fish, averaging 8,000,000 eggs while the cod comes next with 5,000,000. This seems contradictory when one considers the millions of herrings landed annually compared with the number of other fishes. The reason is that all the eggs laid by these fish do not come to maturity. The eggs of the ling for instance, float on the water and many are eaten by other fish. The herrings' eggs sink and thus escape destruction. The amount of fish landed in Britain last year was 16,116,132 cwt., valued at \$21,981,546.

## Incense Still Fragrant

Produces Aromatic Fumes Although Believed 5,000 Years Old. Incense more than 2,000 years old has been found by archaeologists in the Balkans and bank near Tanagerog on the Sea of Azov. The incense, a mixture of pitch and vegetable oils, still produces aromatic fumes when set burning. It was found in a number of ancient black lacquer vessels on the site of a Scythian burial ground dating from the second or third century B.C.

Airplanes cannot fly in an inverted position for any great distance.

## Nothing New About It

Noted World Figures Had Wives Older Than Themselves

Miss Martha Dickinson, who issues marriage licenses at Windsor, Ontario, notes a tendency of men to marry women older than themselves. In reality there is nothing new about that. Among world noted figures Shakespeare when 18 years of age married Ann Hathaway then 26. The famous British statesman D'Israeli was much younger than his spouse and there are many other similar instances. Among ordinary folk a husband frequently exists no—Branford Bopsthorpe.

## Potato Yield Higher

All Provinces Except Saskatchewan And Alberta Showed Increase

An increase of 5,447,000 hundredweight in the estimated yield of potatoes throughout Canada compared with 1933 is shown in the potato, root and fodder crop reported issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics. This was due to an increase of 41,000 in the acreage and four cwt. in the yield per acre. All provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta showed increases, particularly good harvests being reported from the Maritime provinces.

The hedgehog cactus of Mexico can live five years without a drop of water. When it rains it fills up its central pithy section until it swells to nearly twice its normal size.



By Ellen Worth



## The SNAPSHOT GUILD BABY PICTURES



No doubt about it, the babies themselves "directed" these snapshots. In other words, they did as they pleased and the camera was clicked at the right instant.

There aren't any official statistics that we know of, so we're perfectly safe in saying that babies conceived in the largest single group of snapshot subjects. It's perfectly reasonable that this should be so, for we snapshot those things in which we are most interested. For another thing, babies make ideal subjects, because they are always natural. There are baby pictures and baby pictures, of course. Some attract spontaneous enthusiasm; others are merely records, without much appeal. Of course, it's possible to take a picture of a sleeping baby and get a charming result. But to do this the camera work must be unusual. Very well, what about the technique of baby pictures?

First, you'll need to have light enough for action pictures. For babies stay still long enough for time exposures. Out-of-focus, they have no trouble at all working in,

open shade or out in the full light, providing it's not so bright that casts unpleasantly sharp shadows or causes the baby to squint. Use the regular snapshot time and lens opening.

This time of year, of course, it may be more convenient to work in the shade of the eaves of a house, or take baby pictures indoors, during the daytime, to get the subject fairly close to a big window (not necessarily a sunny one) and then use a photoflood-type lamp to light up the side of your subject's face. The baby will be comfortable in one of those inexpensive reflectors will be found very handy for this and other indoor shots. If there's a lot of light coming from the side, better work with the lens at its widest opening. Wait until your subject strikes an interesting pose; then click the shutter and the picture's yours.

Don't forget that you can use superintensive film to get beautiful action shots with much less light than other films require. And let your baby smile "direct" his own picture. Let him do as he pleases, with only slight suggestions from you. Only slight suggestions, mind you, and you'll get real-looking, satisfying pictures. And you'll always treasure them.

JOHN VAN GULDER.

# Central Seed Cleaning Plant System Developing Steadily During The Past Ten Years

## Modern Craze For Speed

Has Become Sort Of Disease With Some People

Citing speed records made by train recently the Ottawa Journal asks "Why the hurry?" In these days, the Journal says, a person may pick up a telephone and speak to anybody at almost anywhere, or send a wire, so it can't be terribly important that he may get to a destination a day or a few hours sooner than ordinarily, shooting along at 118 miles an hour on a train weighing thousands of tons to do as much as a horse.

Isn't it the truth that it's the man who is usually going nowhere in particular or who has time to burn on his hands who has the greatest craving for speed? Take some motorists. They will drive like fury through the country, clearing everything in sight and at the end of the journey will hour after hour of time doing nothing. The man who has a real honest-to-goodness mission to fulfill generally takes a reasonable amount of time to make the journey; his chief aim is to get there safely.

This craving for speed has become a sort of disease with some people. It isn't fair, however, to find fault with the railroads for creating fast trains. They have to cater to people who want speed and if those people have such such sense as to use the railroads they will patronize the airlines or whatever else gets them through space in record time.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Secret Of His Success

Great Polish Pianist Practices Many Hours Every Day

Ignace Paderewski was, and possibly still is, the greatest pianist player in the world. At any rate his name is surrounded by more glamour than any other pianist' living, and despite the fact that he is nearly 70 years of age, he is the greatest drawing card before the public so far as piano art is concerned.

A noted New York music critic visited him at his home in Paris recently to see if he had anything to say about his forthcoming tour in the United States. "What am I doing?" he repeated, echoing the interviewer's question. "I am working hard to polish my technique."

So the mighty Paderewski is still trying to improve his technique. And the time is less of great pianists before the public who feel that they would be better than they are if they could play even less well than the famous old maestro.

The truly great artist is never satisfied. The truly great artist is constantly striving to do even better. Paderewski, who practices six or seven hours a day when preparing for a tour, says that if he misses one day he notices it in his playing and himself; if he misses two days the public notices it.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Observations Were Useful

U.S. Dairy Industry Department Discovers Facts About Making Butter

Each fat globule in cream carries an electric charge investigators in the dairy industry department of the University of Wisconsin have discovered in an investigation into the cream it takes to make butter out of cream. They found this time varied with the degree of acidity of the cream, and that the amount of electricity also varied with the fat factor. There is no danger of getting an electric shock from drinking a glass of milk or from the more concentrated charges in a pat of butter, as experience has shown. They found that the observations were useful, nevertheless, because they gave them a clue in controlling the fat losses and in reducing the time required to make butter. The less acid the cream the more negative the charge on the fat globules. The more acid the cream the less negative was the charge. It is finally a point reached at which the decreasing acidity resulted in an increasing positive charge on the globules.

## Scotland Lacks Canadian Eggs

The following is an extract from a report by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Scotland on recent shipments of Canadian eggs to that country. "The consignees state that the Canadian egg is far better than the very well known, and are a credit to Canadian shippers. They hope that the shippers will keep up this high standard of quality and thus help to encourage the trade."

The seed grower who markets his seed cleaned and graded has the same status as the manufacturer who turns out a finished article and thereby realizes the highest return for his product. Further, the farmer who sells a finished product has a definite incentive to produce the best, while the grower who sells on low prices obtained by weed infested crops constitutes the hard lesson by which the grower learns to improve his methods and produce cleaner crops.

Comparatively few farmers are equipped with the means for properly cleaning the seed they grow. The carefully operated fanning mill will clean grain satisfactorily only when the common impurities are to be taken out, but under the ordinary farm conditions it is almost impossible to accomplish similar results with clover and timothy seed. Fortunately, the central cleaning plant system has been developing steadily during the past ten years, and as a result there are now a large number of such systems in several areas, particularly in the Ottawa Valley district. These central cleaning plants are equipped with several types of machines for cleaning and grading seed of cereals, clover, grass, and other crops, are performing services of invaluable to the various communities but more especially to the country farmers who have been neglected either with or without government financial assistance. A three-unit plant, provided with complete machinery for cleaning and grading, is equal to the seed cleaning requirements of most farm communities and costs about \$1,000.

Added to the advantage of being able to grow bigger and better crops, the seed producer, particularly of clover and timothy, enjoys a further benefit to the central cleaning plant. His seed, well cleaned and brought to the highest grade obtainable, is a great asset of the most up-to-date machinery, can now be marketed at its full value, while growers who are obliged to sell their seed in the rough are realizing returns from 25 to 50 per cent less. This contrast was fully demonstrated clearly in the Ottawa Valley receiving as much as from 18 to 21 cents per pound for timothy seed, cleaned and graded No. 1, while in other parts of the province of Ontario farmers are reported as receiving 10 cents per pound for seed of similar quality, but uncleaned.

Raising the standard of the seed used of both grain and forage crops, with its attendant benefits, is directly attributable to the central cleaning plant in every community in which one has been established, and in the Ottawa Valley, apart from the fact that the 24 central cleaning plants in 1933 turned out 75,000 bushels of cleaned and graded seed, and quality through the cleaning plants was extended to barley growers as well. Large quantities of high class barley are now being produced in that area and are now finding a ready and profitable market with milling companies in Canada. The milling companies accept the grain without cleaning before shipping, over 200 carloads of milling barley being shipped out of the Ottawa Valley in 1933, and more than 250 from this year's crop.

## For Western Representation

Want Two Directors For Bank Of Canada From Prairie Provinces

Subject of the meeting was the Bank of Canada to represent Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was urged by the Saskatchewan Board of Trade in a telegram to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Executive members of the board, because of the large number of shares of bank stock held in Ontario and Quebec might result in the election of an eastern directorate, unless prompt action was taken to get a national organization interested in securing representation for all sections of Canada.

Representation of two directors on a board of seven, it was felt, would adequately represent Western interests, and would approximate the number of shares held in the four provinces. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce would appreciate consideration the request, it was believed.

Great Britain has contributed about \$700,000 towards maintaining the League of Nations.



## Zones For Fertilizers

### Three Major Soil Tests Require Different Treatments

A series of fertilizer trials, covering the grain producing portion of Manitoba, was undertaken during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, the results of which suggest a zoning for fertilizer requirement of cereals when the "drilling-in" method is used on the Canadian prairies. The method of drilling-in fertilizer with the seed, which has proved to be one of the most important contributions to crop production in Western Canada, was introduced into the West in 1928 says "Scientific Agriculture." Prior to that, commercial fertilizers were applied by the broadcast method. In the fertilizer trials, which covered nine agricultural districts, individual records were compiled and three types of response were noted: (1) to phosphate; (2) to phosphate with smaller increase in nitrogen; (3) to both nitrogen and phosphate, with a local tendency for potash to give increased yields.

The response to nitrogen decreased from north to south, whereas phosphate gave response throughout. Potash gave no significant increase in any of the prairie soils. Where increases were secured from nitrogen alone, ammonium sulphate proved superior to sodium nitrate. The three types of response coincide with the three major soil belts, and hence the zoning for the fertilizer requirements of wheat in the northern prairie region is indicated, namely: (a) phosphate in the southern belt; (b) phosphate with small amount of nitrogen in the northern portions of the northern prairies; and (c) nitrogen and phosphate with small amount of potash in the southern belt. With the addition of potash where required on local soils only.

### Opened Six Centuries Ago

#### Old Bailey Court Had First Trial In November 1834

In the month of November six hundred years ago, at a time when the Scots with bows and arrows were still attacking the English and seeking revenge for Baynards Castle, the Sessions House in the Old Bailey was opened. The Sessions House, or Central Criminal Court, to give it its more modern name, still stood there until some thirty years ago when the present palace-like which might easily be mistaken for the exterior of St. Paul's Cathedral near by—was opened. The new building is still a well reserved and magnificent Old Bailey, which is not the name of the court at all, but the name of the street in which it stands.

Oddly enough the first trial of which there is record 600 years ago was one which might well have been conducted in the very same building for "carrying arms against the peace of the city." The defendant was a chaplain, John de Slight, who was found attempting to enter a goldsmith's shop carrying several weapons in his pocket. He was not content with attacking the shop, he was really charged with carrying concealed weapons. De Slight was trying to get into the top window, so several gendarmes were sent to have been a sort of porch burglar.

The old "Old Bailey" saw many grim trials. Terrible crimes were imposed which are shocking to this enlightened age. Men, women and children were hanged for stealing trifling sums, even for stealing a shilling or a shilling's worth of goods, and the sentences were carried out in the presence of a mob outside the building. Later, Newgate prison was built adjacent, and execution took place there.

The old "Old Bailey" and Newgate are gone. The new "Old Bailey" is such a solid and stately structure that it may well stand for another 600 years, hence—St. Thomas Times Journal.

### Humors Decried

Authoritative quarters emphatically decried rumors that Britain and the United States were considering the possibility of a naval agreement to deter themselves. This report was to the effect the British and American were discussing a "naval pact" "the agreement regardless of the actual outcome of the present naval discussions, and the naval conference cited to be held next year.

### Well-Mannered Parrot

Abraham M. Morse, Hudson, Mass., is the owner of a very smart and well-mannered parrot. Teddy, the 20-year-old parrot, eats all his meals at the same dinner table as Mr. Morse. Mr. Morse feeds the bird with peas and places a spoon at the table. The bird eats the food with the spoon held in its claws.

Raw steel is being produced at approximately 27 per cent. of capacity.

W. N. O. 2074

## FRENCH CELEBRATE EIGHTH ATLANTIC CROSSING BY POSTAL PLANE



When the Arc-en-Ciel, the three-engined 1950 h.p. plane, arrived at the Bourget Aerodrome, Paris, recently, a ceremony took place in the presence of General Denant, Minister for Air, to mark the event of the completion of the eighth total Atlantic crossing by this monoplane. Our picture shows the crowd inspecting the aeroplane after its arrival at Le Bourget.

### Marvels Of The Universe

#### Scientists Reveal Some Important Discoveries In The Outer Space

The exact sun and Moon are aren't keeping up with rest of the universe. They are lagging in a stagnant "backwater" of space while the rest of the universe expands like a soap bubble at enormous speed.

This "local" section of the universe was thus pictured as a "main-the-mud" before the National Academy of Sciences by Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard college observatory and world-famous astronomer.

At the same meeting the scientists saw amazing movies, the first ever taken, of a gigantic "solar bomb" or mass of hydrogen gas thrown out from a sunspot. It was 40,000 miles long and half as wide, as area of 800,000,000 square miles, and moved at a speed of 240 miles a second or 360,000 miles an hour.

While the universe as a whole is believed to be expanding at a speed up to 24,000 miles a second, Dr. Shapley said, there are some local sections of it that are collapsing instead of expanding and other sections, like the vicinity of the earth, that are just standing still.

In the universe as a whole the many huge galaxies of star clouds, similar to the Milky Way, are rushing away from the earth and each other, while in the regions that are collapsing, the clouds are coming nearer together.

The "back-water" in which the earth, sun and Milky Way are "stuck" is a region of space so large it would take light 11,600,000 years to cross it at light's speed of 186,000 miles a second. But this is a very small section of the universe. There are other "backwaters" even larger.

Prof. Shapley estimated that 2,000,000,000 galaxies or "island universes" like our own Milky Way will be within range of the new 200-inch telescope that is to be set up on Mount Palomar in California by the California Institute of Technology. Beyond that there are probably many more, for no one knows how large the universe may be.

### Meteors Disappear

#### Toronto Astronomer Believes The Leonid Display Will Not Return

Dr. P. M. Millman, of the department of astronomy of the University of Toronto, has expressed the opinion the Leonid meteors which used to present brilliantly heavenly displays every 33 years have disappeared and will not come back.

Dr. Millman, co-ordinating results of observations recently, said only about 100 meteors an hour were observed, compared with 900 an hour in 1901 and about 1,000 an hour in 1866. He said this year's display was a "washout."

Created wheat grass seed, a comparatively new grass used to attain commercial importance in Canada, is produced almost exclusively in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The 1934 crop for commerce in Saskatchewan is estimated at 30,000 pounds and in Alberta 20,000 pounds. These quantities are slightly larger than the production of 1933.

"What's the matter up at Tom's house?"

"They're taking 'in' away in the ambulance for beetle 'in' missons."

Export industries of Finland are much busier than a year ago.

### Saves Strenuous Climb

#### Reservoir Automatically Records Height Of Boulder Over Telephone

One of the queerest telephone numbers is on Widdup, a tiny exchange near Hanley, Staffordshire. Anyone "phoning this number suddenly hears a weird and powerful voice repeating at short intervals: "Six-four . . . Six-four . . . Six-four . . ." or some other figure. It is the voice of a reservoir. Over a thousand feet above sea-level, on the top of Mow Cop, is the reservoir of "Congleton Urban District Council. Every day a reading has to be obtained of the height of the water in the reservoir. To save the strenuous climb up the hill, the Council officials installed a device which automatically speaks the height of the water to anyone telephoning. The secret of the apparatus is a gramophone record. The moment the phone bell rings a telephone receiver alights on the record. This receiver is connected to a float on the surface of the water. As the height of the water varies, so does the place where the receiver alights. The record then "talks" the exact figure into the telephone receiver. It repeats it eight times, and then rings off. The "phone number of the reservoir—23—is listed in the directory. The "voice" is perfectly distinct on a trunk call from London.

### Keeps Up Big Yield

#### Fifty-Year-Old Field In Alberta Still Fertile

W. D. Alley of Alberta, Alberta, is one farmer who is sitting pretty. His grain all threshed and under cover, from 235 acres of wheat averaged 50 bushels per acre of No. 1.

An interesting fact in connection with this land is that some of it was broken in 1863, and has been cropped fairly consistently ever since. Twenty acres of the land first broken in '83 has this year yielded 73 bushels of oats per acre. No fertilizer has ever been considered necessary.

Mr. Alley's father, the late J. W. Alley, took up this farm near Alderside in 1872.

"Father," said little Ernie, "what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat," replied father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday, but forgets her age."

### One Of Ancient Devices

#### Thimbles Were Used By Early Egyptians And Romans

Thinkbles did not come into general use in England until the latter part of the seventeenth century. The little device was known to the Egyptians and Romans, for articles of a similar pattern have been found among Egyptian ruins, and the Romans, according to Seneca, performed the "find the little pen" trick with the brass or silver ancestor of the modern thimble. The first machine-made thimbles were turned out in Holland in 1683, by John Lofting, a Dutch inventor to whom the patent was granted. Silver and gold were the materials first employed and only well-to-do could afford to buy them. Later, when they were made of cheap metal, practically everybody used them. The name which the Dutch first gave them, translated literally, meant "finger-hook." The English, however, soon supplied their own name of "thumb-bell," derived from the bell-like shape of the little article and from the early practice of wearing it on the thumb to ward off the point of the needle. About 250 years ago the quack custom sprung up of inserting pieces and forget-me-nots inside the thimble and it is said that in those days the thimbles served the same tender purpose as the engagement ring of to-day. Leather thimbles were at one time introduced but proved themselves unsatisfactory.

### Northern Gold Claim

#### Property In Beaver Lake Area In Saskatchewan To Be Developed

The old Prince Albert gold property in Beaver Lake, Saskatchewan, about 14 miles west of Pin Point, is the scene of latest exploration in the north. This ground was in process of development during the early years of the World War, and was shut down owing to economic conditions.

The group of claims are now being worked by Calgary interests. A diamond drill crew and machinery have been moved to the property by Arrow Airways. The program calls for an initial program of 3,000 feet.

There is safety in numbers, but not at 90 miles an hour.

## FANCFUL FABLES



## The Tung Oil Industry

### Formerly Controlled By China Is Swinging To Southern States

A \$12,000,000-a-year industry is slipping out of China and taking root in the Southern states, particularly southern Georgia and northern Florida. It is the tung oil industry. The United States has been obtaining the oil from the interior of China with more or less difficulty. Bandits frequently raid the Chinese river boats that bring the cargoes down the Yangtze River and the United States has found it necessary to maintain a fleet of gunboats on the river to protect the source of tung oil needed by our industries.

About 30,000 acres have been set out in tung trees in the South. Henry Ford is interested in a plantation in Georgia. In the near future enough tung trees will be planted here to supply 100,000,000 pounds a year, the amount now imported. All available seeds are now being used for planting.

Tung oil is an important drying agent in paints and makes varnishes waterproof. It is used in automobile enamels, in linoleum, synthetic waxes, board, waterproof fabrics and in a vast variety of other ways. The oil is pressed from the nuts that grow on the trunk of the tree, oils of different characteristics being secured by hot and cold treatments. It is a solvent and a solidifier to a hard jelly. This is hastened by treatment with iodine solutions. The Chinese use the residue after pressing for soap. The residue is also used to sear in their boats—New York Herald Tribune.

### Believe Boulder Has

#### Some Miraculous Power

#### Indians Think Stone In Southern Alberta Fell From Heaven

A mixture of gravel and slack dumped from a nearby mine covers a boulder near Lethbridge which, legend has it, fell from the heavens during a great Indian battle in 1870. Victory for the Blackfoot Indians brought a new Indian name, Medicine Stone, to what is now the site on which stands the city of Lethbridge.

There appears to have been little cause for the last battle between the Assiniboine and Cree, on one side, and the Blackfoot, Bloods and Peigans, on the other. Hearing their rivals had been defeated by the ravages of smallpox, a band of Cree raided the lodges of their rivals near Lethbridge, killed a brother of Red Crow, paramount chief of the Bloods and many others.

During the fierce fighting that followed a stone fell from the skies. When the Cree saw what they believed to be a medicine stone their work was complete. In droves they plunged into the Belly River in a desperate attempt to escape the fury of the Blackfoot.

For many years miraculous powers were attributed to the stone and Indians brought pieces of clothing from the stone, hoping for a cure for the painful. Southern Albertans plan to preserve the stone in preparation for the time when the Belly River will be dammed. It now rests, may be transformed into a city park.

### Good Salesmanship

#### Clever Men Got Money From Easy Souvenir Hunters

Souvenir salesman got on the job quickly as Sir Charles Kingsford Smith landed the Lady Southern Cross in Oakland, Calif., after a flight from Honolulu. Two men, displaying a weed, went among the crowd which pressed toward the plane and offered sprigs at 25 cents a sprig. "We found the weed on the tail-skin of Sir Charles' plane," one of the salesmen explained. He must have picked it up at Wharfedale in Honolulu. Many curious spectators parted with 25 cents for a tiny piece to keep as souvenirs.

### Eight To Midnight

Eight p.m. to midnight are the "savage" hours for human beings. It is declared by Thomas Stockman, of Heidelberg, in the Munich Medical Weekly. He claims that victims of insomnia and nervous ailments can be relieved if they will go to bed early every evening and get up at midnight.

Man (groaning)—Nature wasn't very kind to us men.

Friend—Now what?

Man—Well, if there was no way of shutting off a woman's tongue she ought to have died. It is a man could shut off his ears.

The antics of some of the younger generation of the present remind one of the speech of an angry father to a wayward son when he said, "If I wanted a monkey I would have bought one, not raised it."

## Difficult In Stratosphere

### Less Resistance At High Altitude Than Sea Level

Waldemar Kaempfert in an article in Current History says we dream now of travelling through the stratosphere in craft that will mark a new era in transportation. The atmospheric depths in which we live are too thick for speeds of much more than 500 miles an hour. But at high speeds are attained at a technical and financial cost beyond all reason.

Double the speed, and it might be supposed that the resistance encountered is doubled too. Actually the resistance goes up as the square of the speed, so that at forty miles an hour it is four times what it is at twenty.

With energy expenditure it is even worse. That goes up as the cube. To double our speed we must increase our energy expenditure eight times, so that if ten horsepower is enough to attain twenty-five miles an hour in a motor car, it takes eight times to attain fifty miles in the same vehicle.

In the stratosphere, however, the resistance is less. With air only a tenth as thick as it is at sea level a thousand miles an hour is no absurdity. But at 10,000 feet London and Luncheon in New York—our grandchildren will think no more of the performance than we do of crossing the ocean in less than five days.

Already the first stratosphere planes have been built, but they appear to have little resemblance to the craft to be the first stratosphere to cross the Atlantic bears to the Maestriani and to the Rex. Still further, the rockets—further because the resources of chemistry, metallurgy and the like are not sufficient for the task of devising a motor which will literally kick them from the earth and into outer space.

### The "Touching" Sense

#### Many Fish Feel Presence Of Hook

Observations made by scientists prove that most fishes have a sense that human beings call, known as the "touching" sense. This sense enables them to feel the presence of the average hook, and to avoid it. The "touching" sense. This sense enables them to feel the presence of the average hook, and to avoid it. The "touching" sense. This sense enables them to feel the presence of the average hook, and to avoid it.

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### Greatest Source Of Energy

#### Sugar Beet Food When Work Is Quies Extra Effort

Sugar is acknowledged to be the greatest source of energy to the modern world. It is the most important body's vitality. Athletes and others take it before embarking on any task that requires long physical effort. According to J. A. Nicolson, who is a professor of medicine at Bristol University, England, the reason for this is that sugar is the most easily absorbed food. It is the most easily absorbed food. It is the most easily absorbed food. It is the most easily absorbed food.

### Cure Rests In Glands

Prediction that the cure for cancer will be found ultimately in extracting the glands was made by Adolf Berger, professor of oral surgery, Columbia University to the First District Dental Society in New York.

Victor in Museum: "Say! don't start looking at things or we'll never get around!"

The word "pyramids" comes from a Hindu word meaning "leg chair."







## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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Proprietors

Thursday, Dec. 13th, 1934

The weather of the past week  
has been ideal for skating ac-  
tivities.

A number of our citizens  
have been on the sick list this  
past week with severe colds.

We are offering the Montreal  
Family Herald and Star and  
The Empress Express, the two  
papers for one year at \$2.35.

J. N. Anderson, was a business  
visitor to Calgary, last week.

E. Clark, of Lethbridge,  
Alta., has taken the place of D.  
Rivett, at the local Bank of  
Commerce branch.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McCullough,  
and daughter, Helen, of Buf-  
falo, were visitors to town on  
Friday.

Sgt. Clarke, R.C.M.P., of Bus-  
sano, was in town on Monday,  
on an inspection trip, and in  
the evening took part in a game  
of curling.

Weather of the past week  
has been fine and mild. West  
of here it has apparently been  
warmer. It is reported that the  
ice of the curling rink at Bus-  
sano, has been covered with  
water.

Charlie Henderson, liberal  
candidate for the federal consti-  
tution of Kindersley, was a  
visitor in town on Friday.

A Social Credit convention is  
being held at Oyen, Alta., on  
Saturday, December 15, for the  
purpose of nominating a candi-  
date to contest the Acadia con-  
stitution at the next provincial  
election.

The Women's Missionary So-  
ciety will meet at home of  
Mr. W. J. Crocker, on Wednes-  
day afternoon, December 19th  
at 3 o'clock.

A. Shannon and N. P. Storey  
and Mrs. Saunders were visitors to  
Medicine Hat, on Sunday.

Don. Rivett, tailor at the loan  
branch of the Can. Bank of  
Commerce, left on Saturday, on a  
three months holiday trip to  
England.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cleland, of  
Estonia, were visitors of Mr.

Dr. A. K. McNeill

(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and

Surgeon

Phone 44

Office - - - Centre Street

## DENTIST

Dr. DOWLER

Thursdays and Fridays  
Arriving on Wednesday night  
Offices: Royal Bank Building  
(Opposite Hotel)

AT LEADER:

Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays

Private on Wednesdays

—THE—

## Empress Meat Market

Burns' Shamrock Brand

COOKED

HAM

SLICED

By the pound

45c.

Patrons: Your Local Butcher

and Mrs. W. R. Brodie, on the  
occasion of their silver wedding  
anniversary last week, for  
which occasion a large party  
was held Friday evening.

## Credit Unions in Nova Scotia

Thirteen credit unions are  
operating in Nova Scotia, under  
a law enacted by the provincial  
government, which gives them  
authority: "To draw, make,  
accept, endorse, discount, exe-  
cute and issue promissory notes,  
bills of exchange, bills of lading,  
warrants and other negotiable  
or transferable instrument."

## HEALTH

A HEALTHY SERVICE OF  
THE CANADIAN MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION AND THE  
INSURANCE COMPANIES  
IN CANADA

## Be Clean

At the time when John Wes-  
ley said, "cleanliness is next to  
godliness" one of his audiences  
reformed, in all truthfulness,  
"and sometimes it is next to  
impossible." The good old  
days may have been romantic  
and picturesque, but on the whole,  
conditions were very  
dirty and foul-smelling and un-  
comfortable, because of vermin.  
As standards of living im-  
prove, so the standards of clean-  
liness are raised. One of the  
striking contrasts between the  
civilized and the uncivilized is  
the different attitude which  
exists regarding cleanliness of  
person and in the handling of  
food.

A great deal of cleanliness  
has no direct bearing upon  
health: most of it is a matter of  
what we would call decency, its  
practice grows out of a sense of  
comfort and of self-respect as-  
sociated with a clean body in  
clean clothes, and consideration  
for others to whom a dirty  
body is offensive to sight and  
smell.

Some forms of cleanliness  
have a very direct bearing upon  
health. Dirty hands are danger-  
ous enemies. Dirty hands are  
almost sure to be soiled with  
body secretions which so often  
contain disease germs. These  
germs on the hands gain an  
entrance into the body in putting  
fingers into the mouth, in touch-  
ing the lips or by handling  
food which is later eaten with-  
out being cooked.

We do not know of any other  
way in which we can so definit-  
ely protect ourselves against  
disease germs through our own  
habits as by thoroughly wash-  
ing the hands before eating or  
handling food. If the hands are  
to be kept really clean, the nails  
must be fairly short so that  
they may be cleaned regularly.  
Use soap and warm water fre-  
quently and do not hesitate to apply  
the nail brush.

A clean skin is a healthier  
skin in that when freed from  
dirt, it is able to do its work  
better. There is less danger of  
skin infections and lice are not  
found among those who bathe  
regularly and change their un-  
derwear frequently. A warm  
bath at least once a week is ad-  
vised, and often, if necessary,  
dependent upon the type of  
work and the weather, to keep  
the skin clean and free from  
odors.

Use clean handkerchiefs.  
When soiled, handkerchiefs are  
not only unsightly but the se-  
cretions they contain are picked  
up by the fingers, and it is these  
secretions which must always  
be regarded with suspicion.  
Most of the communicable dis-  
eases which occur in this coun-  
try are spread by the germs  
that are found in secretions  
from the nose and mouth.

## Necessary

"How much is this hat?"  
"Fifteen dollars, sir."  
"Where are the holes?"  
"What holes?"  
"The holes for the ears of the  
jerkass who would pay that  
much for it."—College Humor

## R. M. of Mauriario No. 262

Roads—S. H. McWhinney,  
1478; E. French, 630; Div. 3,  
W. T. Roberts, 525; Div. 4, D.  
D. Allan, 625; A. Matthews,  
500; A. Allan, 1390; J. R. Go-  
lightly, 1115; Div. 5, J. Zuker-  
man, 125; B. Feinstein, 850;  
Div. 6, J. Kuehn, 785; Walter  
Wenzel, 450; Div. 1, G. R. Has-  
sard, 2180.

Total, \$340.05

Kiuch—That same be paid as  
and when funds are available.  
Relief accounts were exami-  
ned and passed for payment on  
motion of Cn. Montgomery,  
cheques to be issued immedi-  
ately. Advances were received from  
Provincial Government.

Hawtin—That as soon as en-  
dorsement is obtained from the  
administrator of Stott Estate,  
balance of \$42.90 be applied an  
advance and current taxes, N.W.  
1.30.29 +3.

Montgomery—That account of  
Alaska Hospital referred  
back to the council to Mrs. B.  
Frey, \$51.50 be paid, as it is cov-  
ered by the amendment to the  
agreement with the hospitals  
passed Sept. 12, 1933, Resolution  
No. 11.

Francois—That an order be  
issued to St. Paul's Hospital,  
Saskatoon, covering hospitaliza-  
tion of Mr. W. J. Nelson.

Edwards—That R. E. Bishop  
be notified that the special cir-  
cumstances of the case having  
been considered by the Council,  
their opinion is that the same  
is covered by the terms of the  
hospitalization bylaw.

The meeting adjourned to en-  
able Mr. Hall, of the G. M.  
Brewster Co., of Saskatoon, to  
discuss with the Council the  
claim of the municipality for  
fire insurance, under its policy  
with the Central Insurance Co.,  
Butler and Byers and Ben Frey,  
Manitowish, agents.

Adjustment was agreed upon  
under clause 19 of the policy,  
under which the insurance com-  
pany undertook to defray the  
entire cost of restoring the

building and the equipment, in-  
cluding any items that might  
have been overlooked in sub-  
mitting the claim.

On resuming—  
Hawtin—That the Reeve and  
On Francis be a committee to

obtain a contract for repairing  
the office building, and a sepa-  
rate contract for re-staining and  
varnishing the interior wood-  
work, the furniture and for  
re-painting the floor.

(cont. next week)

**HOTEL York**  
ALLS OPERATING  
**HOTEL ST. REGIS**  
RATES \$1 and \$1.50 - WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

## Give a Coleman Lamp or Lantern for Christmas. SPECIAL OFFER

We will give you \$2.00 for any Old Lamp or Lantern on  
the purchase of a New Coleman

No. 128 LAMP cost \$5.95; allowance, 2.00

No. 230 LANTERN, cost \$7.95; allowance, 2.00

COST TO YOU \$3.95

COST TO YOU \$5.95

R. A. POOL

AGENT: BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL CO.

## Christmas Shopping

A Few of Our Many Gifts to Select from:

Ladies' Scarfs and Tuckins,  
from - 90c. to 3.00

Ladies' Silk Lingerie Sets,  
from - \$1.00 to 2.00

Ladies' Silk Pyjamas with Coat \$2.75

Men's TIES in boxes, from 60c to 1.25

Men's Auto-gart Hose, Silk and  
Wool, pair - 60c to \$1.00

Boy's FANCY BELTS, each - 50c.

Misses House Slippers, 1.15 to 1.50 pr.

## W. R. BRODIE

## CHRISTMAS TABLE NEEDS

Assorted Cookies, per lb. - 25c.

Fresh Ginger Snaps, 2 lbs. - 35c.

Red Arrow Sodas, per box - 25c.

JAP ORANGES, MIXED CANDY,

CHRISTMAS U.S.

DON. MACRAE

SAVE THIS ADVERTISEMENT

Quorum Leaf  
Bills for \$2.00

## FREE PIPE

AGENTS WANTED SAMPLE BOX Large Size Cigars  
wrapped in cellophane paper 100 for \$3

This advertisement and \$1.90 entitles you to ONE  
SAMPLE PACKAGE containing 10 POUNDS OF  
GOOD MILD or STRONG LEAF TOBACCO with  
real Briar Pipe and Lighter Free, or 20 lbs. for \$3.00

SHIP FREE ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF \$1.90  
20 lbs. for \$3.00, 50 lbs. for \$6.00, 100 lbs. for \$11.00

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